

FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS ARE ORDERED TO CEASE LOBBYING.

Persistent and Organized Attempts to Influence Legislation in Their Behalf Become Such a Nuisance That an Executive Order Becomes Necessary—Unions Formed by Uncle Sam's Employees to Push Bills Through Congress.

PRESIDENT ISSUES DRASTIC ORDER TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FORBIDDING THEM TO ASK FOR MORE PAY.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The President has issued the following executive order: "All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence, or attempt to influence, in their own interests any legislation which may be introduced in Congress or in any committee, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service." (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"White House, Jan. 31, 1902."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt to-day, after consultation with the Cabinet, issued the above significant order.

The lobbying of officeholders, not only for higher salaries, but for other legislation in which they are personally interested, has become such a nuisance in Congress that it was thought the only thing that could stop it was an executive order.

The matter was first called to the attention of the President by the officials of the Post Office Department, and later other Cabinet members impressed on him the necessity of taking some action. The practice among officeholders of lobbying in Congress has grown to such an extent that regular unions have been formed for the purpose of influencing legislation.

Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations said to-night that the order is a great necessity, and he is glad that it has been issued. It has been the custom for years, he said, for officeholders in large numbers to influence legislation in their behalf, both through committees and individual members in Congress. They do this personally, by letter or through friends. Mr. Cannon thinks that this practice should be stopped, and that the President's order would have the desired effect.

RAILROAD COMPANY ADOPTS BABY LEFT ON TRAIN.



Miss Okla Choctaw-Gulf Is the Daughter of a Great Corporation.

TOT IS ROLLING IN WEALTH.

fine lace dresses and flannels, pretty shoes, hoods, mitts, and, in fact, everything that goes to make a child look like she is of rich parentage. The Children's Home of Oklahoma has been instructed to send the baby to the general offices of the Choctaw Gulf and Oklahoma Railway Company, and all requisitions are honored in the expense-account column.

Last Friday a young woman boarded a Choctaw Gulf passenger train at Parkersburg, Okla. She carried a large basket, seemingly filled with bundles. The basket was placed on the seat beside her, and when she left the train at Weatherford, she forgot it, and it, to take the basket along.

Upon removing the baby from the basket a note was found, reading:

"I was born December 12, 1901. I have no father or mother. Please take me to Wichita, Kas., to the 'Orphan Home.'"

According to this note, the baby was only 2 months old, but it is certainly 6 months, perhaps older than that. The conductor brought the child to the Children's Home here.

As yet no officer of the company has taken it upon himself to act as personal sponsor for the youth, and all orders emanate from the road as a corporation. Therefore, it seems that Miss Okla is destined to become the child of a great company, no other child having such a unique parentage. Two days after the child was placed in the home here a strange woman came and demanded that it be turned over to her. When asked to await the arrival of persons who could identify, she refused. The baby is quite healthy, and will undoubtedly grow up to be a credit to the benevolence of the company rearing her.

GIGANTIC STEAMSHIP TRUST WILL CONTROL THE OCEAN.

Companies Owning Boats Plying Between England and America Reach Agreement in Regard to Outward Freight—Advanced Rates on Grain, Flour and Provisions Go Into Effect To-Day.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Jan. 31.—It was definitely announced to-day that the various steamship lines whose fleets ply between America and England ports had reached an agreement regarding outward freight rates and that the new rates would go into effect to-day. Although only three classes of shipments are affected by the freight-pool rates into which all the lines plying between England and America ports seem to have entered, these three are the most important of all outward cargoes, including grain, flour and provisions.

On each of these freight charges have been increased greatly, grain being advanced from 43 per bushel to 45 1/2. Flour from 63 to 65 per ton to 75, and provisions from 75 to 80 per ton.

Although by every agent who was asked to-day, this agreement regarding rates is generally believed to have been reached by the recent arrival of the several foreign representatives of the various lines.

It came by the White Star liner a week ago, and ever since their station at Liverpool the cables were busy with rumors as to what was going on so many of them to this country that the German companies might come to the agreement as soon as the British.

As could be learned this evening of interests regarding passenger either cabin or steerage, has been so, but with the establishment of a community of interest as regards charges, some other and perhaps alliance is confidently predicted.

Nothing is certain, shippers of grain, flour and provisions will hesitate to pay increased charges demanded for the stuff at home. Every British and German line has been brought into the agreement, and while it is possible that the German companies might come to the agreement as soon as the British, it is believed these, too, will come to the agreement as soon as the British.

DEATH COMES TO MRS. M. A. E. McLURE.

First President of First Chapter, Daughters of Confederacy, Passes Away, Aged 91.

WARM FRIEND OF THE SOUTH.

Was Once Prisoner of War in Her St. Louis Home—Nursed Wounded Soldiers on the Battlefield.

Mrs. Margaret A. E. McLure, the first president of the first chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and a member of Margaret A. E. McLure Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was named for her, died at 9:20 o'clock last night at her home, No. 43 Vandeventer place, from the effects of a fall that she received about two months ago. She was 91 years old and had been an invalid for several years.

Few women in St. Louis had a more interesting history than Mrs. McLure. She had lived here a great number of years and her name was identified with many



MRS. MARGARET A. E. McLURE. One of the organizers of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who died last night. She was 91 years old.

events that compose a part of the city's history. When the Civil War began Mrs. McLure was made a prisoner in her home by the Federals because of her Southern sympathies, and she was forced to flee to the South for protection.

When Vicksburg fell she was at Jackson, Miss., doing all that she could to aid the cause of the Confederacy, to which she was devoted.

Later she went to Alabama, and all through the four years of bitter conflict she was busied where the battle was the closest, doing what she could to minister to the poor and suffering men in gray. When the war ended she returned to St. Louis and was a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, which had the same objects in view.

Her whole life has been spent in Christian devotion to the cause which was so dear to her and her people.

Mrs. McLure was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., which city was named for her father, Charles D. McLure, and Mrs. Charles Clark of St. Louis, and Lewis McLure of California, all her children. She was a member of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Episcopal, and had been a worshiper of that faith all of her life. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

DESPERATE MEN AIDED BY WOMAN FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Escaped Convicts, Under Sentence of Death, Wounded in Struggle With Officers.

MEET ON A LONELY HIGHWAY.

Warden's Wife, Who Flew With Prisoners, Attempts Suicide When Her Lover Falls.

OFFICERS ESCAPE UNINJURED.

Edward Biddle Is Expected to Die, John Biddle May Not Live, but Mrs. Sofel Is Likely to Recover.

DESPERATE TRIE TO WOMAN WHO HELPED HIM.

Mrs. Sofel gave up everything for me, and I was bound to back her. I did not shoot her. She shot herself.

"I still have some heart, and I have gratitude for the woman who helped me to escape. She did it out of good sympathy for us. I told her I was guilty of the crimes for which I was about to be executed."—Extract from a letter written by Edward Biddle.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Edward Biddle, dying in the jail at Butler, John Biddle, riddled with buckshot and in a precarious condition, and Mrs. Peter K. Sofel, lying in the hospital with a self-inflicted bullet wound in the breast—that is the sequel of the sensational escape of the Biddle brothers from the Allegheny County Jail, aided by Mrs. Sofel, the wife of the jail warden, on Thursday morning.

The escape of the Biddle brothers came late this afternoon in a house, snow-covered road, on the edge of Prospect, Butler County, near Mount Chestnut. Two double-team sleighs, filled with eight officers, three of them Pittsburg detectives, John Beach, Albert Steinhardt and Charles McGovern, met the two Biddle brothers and the woman in a one-horse sleigh, stolen at Perryville, and at once opened fire on the trio. The Biddle brothers returned the fire, after jumping out of the sleigh.

Mrs. Sofel's wound was through the breast. Edward Biddle was shot in the left arm, in the breast, and in one leg. John Biddle was riddled with buckshot in the breast and head.

OFFICERS ENITE IN THE DEADLY PURSUIT.

The Pittsburg officers were met at Butler this afternoon by Deputy Sheriffs Rainey and Hoon and Officers Frank Holliday and Aaron Thompson, the latter under command of Chief of Police Robert Ray of Butler. The officers were certain that they were on the right trail, and that it was only a question of time when they would overtake the escaping condemned murderers and their companion.

The Biddle brothers and Mrs. Sofel ate dinner at J. J. Stephens's house at Mount Chestnut, five miles from Butler. They had a detour of the town of Butler, and after going several miles east, turned north and west. The Pittsburg officers, only a few miles in the rear, took the wrong road for about eight miles, but when they found their mistake they made up lost time by telephoning and telegraphing ahead for fresh horsemen.

They reached Mount Chestnut less than half an hour after the Biddle brothers and Mrs. Sofel had left the place. At this point a bullet from a .44 Smith & Wesson, had fresh horses awaiting them and the chase for life began anew.

SLEIGHT OF HAND AND FUGITIVE DESPERADOES.

The two sleighs carrying the eight officers met the Biddle brothers and Mrs. Sofel at the barn, two miles from Mount Prospect. The Biddle brothers having learned they were almost overtaken, and taking what they considered the only chance they had, drove eastward and met the officers on a road.

The Pittsburg and other officers were armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers of large caliber. They shot to kill. The chase now seemed to be good. The G. A. R. at Moberly are working hard for Maynard and the Atkins men predict that he will be appointed.

Charges have been filed to-day against Kelly. They allege that, through the help of Kerns, he built a frame building at Moberly at a cost of about \$2,500, and induced the Government to lease it for the Post Office at \$800 a year for a period of ten years. The Atkins men think this will prevent his reappointment, if their other efforts fail.

MISS ROOSEVELT DISTURBS DIPLOMATS.

Her Proposed Visit to King Edward's Coronation Dampens Hopes of Pro-Boers.

QUIET OPPOSITION IS BEGUN.

That the Girl Should Wear Royal Purple Awakens Scorn of Rock-Ribbed Members of President's Own Party.

The Republic Bureau, 10th St. and Peoria Ave., Washington, Jan. 31.—The report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will be an honored guest at the coronation was at first received with incredulity throughout the diplomatic and official world of Washington. It is gradually taking shape as a fact to be admitted, and diplomats are busy forecasting the influence of the visit at this time.

The unofficial announcement comes as a cold douche upon the hopes of the pro-Boers, as such a courtesy on the part of the President of the United States can not fail to strengthen the British position. The anti-imperialists are also incensed. Considerable delicacy is observed in criticism, as Americans are loathe to bring the personality of such a young girl into the maelstrom of international bickering; but it is pointed out that the British press and politicians will not fail to use the visit at this time in its widest possible scope.

Quiet opposition to the occurrence comes at a moment most opportune for British statecraft. Great Britain is absolutely isolated in Europe, but this extraordinary international courtesy cannot be explained to continental diplomats as the mere whim of a petted young girl and the dutiful fondness of an affectionate parent.

The shrewdest diplomats here say that should this rumor develop into fact it will tend to obliterate some of the shrewdest diplomacy of past years, through which Great Britain has been brought to peacefully and consistently consider an intervention proposition. It is also pointed out that should this news be officially verified all hopes that President Roosevelt's ancestral traditions might influence him in favor of the Boers must be abandoned.

The Boer interests and the anti-imperialists are also quietly encouraging the campaign. It is doubtful if the sweet will of our young girl will be trusted against such a gigantic combination as confront Miss Roosevelt's desire to see the pageant of King Edward's coronation.

The mere fact that a daughter of the President should be arrayed in royal purple and be a feature of a monarchic pageant is greeted here with scorn by rock-ribbed Republicans, and if President Roosevelt withholds the pressure upon him he will have evidenced such steadfastness of purpose that all politicians will be frightened because of his grimness of determination.

EARTHQUAKE SHATTERS PEAK.

Great Landslide Follows Shocks Felt in Washington.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 31.—According to a report which has just reached here an earthquake and landslide occurred in the Olympic Mountains, in the western portion of Jefferson County, just prior to the big storm of last week. The news was brought here by a passenger arriving from down the straits, who stated that the Indians report that several earthquake shocks were felt, which were followed by a crashing noise.

That day Indian hunters came to the coast and reported that one of the peaks in the Olympic range had broken off and slid into a small valley, almost filling it with dirt and snow. The little valley was uninhabited and was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians.

MOBERLY POST OFFICE FIGHT.

Kerns Said to Have Abandoned Kelly—Atkins Men Hopeful.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 31.—There is quite a commotion over the appointment of Postmaster at Moberly. Colonel Kerns left Washington this morning and before departing it is said that he withdrew his endorsement of Tom Kelly, the present Postmaster. William H. Maynard, the Deputy Postmaster, is making a strong fight for the office, and his chances now seem to be good. The G. A. R. at Moberly are working hard for Maynard and the Atkins men predict that he will be appointed.

Charges have been filed to-day against Kelly. They allege that, through the help of Kerns, he built a frame building at Moberly at a cost of about \$2,500, and induced the Government to lease it for the Post Office at \$800 a year for a period of ten years. The Atkins men think this will prevent his reappointment, if their other efforts fail.

FIREMAN LOSES WEDDING RING.

Engineer Crouch Thinks His Company's Number a Hoodoo.

The loss of \$2 and his gold wedding ring while responding to an alarm of fire sounded from the corner of Sixth and Morgan streets yesterday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock and the loss of two other articles of personal property while going to fire within the last three weeks, has almost convinced Al Crouch, engineer of Fire Company No. 12, that there is something inauspicious in that number.

Crouch had cashed the check for his monthly salary a short time before the alarm sounded. He put \$2 and the ring in his pocketbook. While changing his clothes the gong rang in the engine-house, Crouch leaped into his seat on the engine, which he was temporarily driving, and with his clothes hanging loosely about him drove to the fire. The swings of his watch, which he carried in the pocket with his property, attracted his attention. Investigation at the scene of the fire revealed the loss of his money and ring.

Despite an immediate search along the route traversed by the engine on the way to the fire, the pocketbook was not found. Crouch has advertised for the return of his property. He says he believes he will recover the lost valuables.

About three weeks ago Crouch lost his uniform cap on the way to a fire in North St. Louis. Last Sunday a week he lost a gold ring and a few days ago he mislaid a part of the harness.

Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co.'s Shipments Shipments from Dec. 2, 1901, to Feb. 1, 1902. \$1,254,065.16 Shipments from Dec. 2, 1900, to Feb. 1, 1901. 1,242,923.23

Gain 11,141.93

TWO MEMBERS OF LAST HOUSE ARE ARRESTED.

Delegate Harry A. Faulkner and Former Delegate Julius Lehmann Charged With Testifying Falsely Before Grand Jury in the Investigation of the Suburban Railway Bribery Case—Both Taken in Custody on Bench Warrants and Give Bond.

FURTHER INDICTMENTS EXPECTED WITH FINAL REPORT TO-DAY.



JUDGE HORATIO D. WOOD. Who administered the oath to and instructed the Grand Jury, which is investigating the Suburban Railway Bribery Case, and who will continue the investigation of municipal bribery.

JUDGE O'NEILL RYAN. Who will assume the bench in Division 3 of the Criminal Court, and will have charge of the February Grand Jury, which will continue the investigation of municipal bribery.

Bench warrants, charging perjury, were issued yesterday against Delegate Harry A. Faulkner and Julius Lehmann, ex-member of the House. Both were arrested in the Four Courts and later released on bond.

The maximum penalty upon conviction of the crime of perjury is fixed by the statutes at seven years in the Penitentiary.

The character of witnesses examined yesterday indicates that the Grand Jury is still concerned chiefly with the investigation of the Suburban Railway franchise deal. Among the witnesses were Judge William F. Boyle, Chauncey L. Filley, Otto Sifed and Thomas C. Kimber, secretary of the Suburban Company.

All the witnesses thus far subpoenaed have been interrogated, but there is a likelihood of several additional being summoned to-day to complete the work thus far undertaken.

The Grand Jury's report will be made this afternoon, and it is almost certain that a batch of indictments will be returned in court along with the report.

It is reported among those best posted on the trend of affairs in the Grand Jury room that the present Grand Jury has confined itself more particularly to securing evidence against persons involved in the Suburban Railway franchise deal, leaving its successor free to take up other phases of municipal corruption which will be touched on in its report.

PENALTY FOR PERJURY NOT LESS THAN SEVEN YEARS.

Perjury, what constitutes—Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear, testify, or affirm falsely to any material matter, upon any oath or affirmation, or declaration, or legally administered, in any cause, matter or proceeding, before any court, tribunal or public body or officer, and whoever shall falsely, by swearing or affirming, take any oath or affirmation, or declaration, or legally administered, in any cause, State or any law, or ordinance, or of, when such oath shall be legally administered, shall be deemed guilty of perjury.—Section 2032.

Punishment for perjury—Every person who shall be convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, shall be punished in the following cases: First, for perjury committed on the trial of an indictment for a capital offense, with an express premeditated design to effect the condemnation and execution of the prisoner by death, or confinement in the Penitentiary not less than ten years. Second, for perjury committed on the trial of an indictment for a capital offense, without such design, or for any other felony, by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not less than seven years. Third, for perjury committed in any other case wherein the punishment is not otherwise prescribed by law, by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for term not exceeding seven years.—Section 2033.

He accompanied Stanton to the Sheriff's office, where Chief Deputy Sheriff Sheehan told the warrant to him and allowed him to telephone for a bondsman.

Lehmann possesses property, but Judge Wood refused to accept him on his own bond. He had some difficulty in securing a bondsman, but finally reached Chris Lehmacher on the phone, and the First Ward Republican politician hurried to the Four Courts and signed his bond. Lehmann remained at the Four Courts until the Grand Jury adjourned.

It is said that the warrants against Lehmann and Stanton were issued on the testimony given by them before the Grand Jury in relation to the subject matter under investigation, their testimony being at variance with the testimony of other witnesses.

Faulkner, it is said, was allowed an opportunity to purge himself of the alleged offense. His testimony, on which the warrant is based, was given Wednesday afternoon.

At noon yesterday he was recalled and told that his testimony was at direct variance with that given by disinterested witnesses, and he was asked whether he wanted to add to his former testimony, retract it altogether or amend it in any way. He replied that he had told the truth. He was informed that the witnesses who contradicted him were close at hand. He asked that they be brought in to face him. The request was ignored, and he was again asked if he wished to alter his former testimony. He repeated that he had told the truth and could not change his statement. He was then discharged.

Lehmann, it is said, did not fare so well. He was only in the room a few minutes, and asked very few questions. The answers to those he did not tally with the data already in the possession of the Grand Jury, and after Lehmann had departed, the signal was tipped to the Sheriff's office and the warrant was served.

The warrants had been issued by the Grand Jury before the noon recess, and were drawn up by Adam Doerr, clerk of the court. Judge Wood had left his office and Clerk Wood found him at lunch at the American Club, where he signed the warrants.

GRAND JURY EXAMINE THE SUBURBAN RAILROADS.

The books of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company possessed a peculiar fascination for the Grand Jury. Thomas C. Kimber, the secretary of the company, has appeared before the body five times, on three of which occasions he had the warrant pertaining to the business of the company. To was recalled twice in the

What do you hear? Are there any new developments? Any more warrants?

Before the news of Faulkner's arrest became known in the witness-room, Lehmann was called before the Grand Jury. He remained within only a few minutes, and when he emerged he was surprised to learn of Faulkner's arrest. After discussing with his companions the charge against Faulkner, he telephoned William H. Maynard, Sheriff Stanton, and asked Mr. Carr:

"What do you hear? Are there any new developments? Any more warrants?"

Mr. Carr replied that he had no information to disclose, and Lehmann turned his lips to whistle a solo when Deputy Sheriff Stanton tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Here's the latest development, Julius—a warrant against you."

"Me, too?" observed the unruffled Lehmann. "All right."

Continued on Page Two.